AND NEW YORK PRESS. THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special despatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter.

phecriptions by Mail, Postpaid One Six Year, Months. AILY & SUNDAY. \$8.50 \$4.75 AILY only. \$2.50 \$4.75 UNDAY only. \$2.50 \$1.50 CANADIAN RATES. DAILY & SUNDAY. \$24.00 \$12.00 BUNDAY only 8.00 4.50

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 160 Nassau street, in the Borough of Man-hattan, New York, President, Frank A. Munsey, 160 Nassau street; Vica-President, Ervin Wardman, 150 Nassau street; Sec-rotary, R. H. Titherington, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewart, 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street. Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, eff

If our friends who favor us with moments and illustrations for publication wis have rejected articles returned they must all cases and stemps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Speed the Aircraft and Ordnance Inquiries!

Speed in the investigation of air craft and ordnance production is sec ond in importance only to thoroughness and impartiality.

Every day that elapses from now until the findings are complete, responsibility is fixed and reforms be gun will contribute to the uneasiness, the suspicion and the fears of the American people.

Twenty-four hours in each of those days and sixty minutes in every hour the agents of Germany and their dup's will be busy, cunningly adding by direct charges, by crafty innuendo by downright falsehood and thoughtless, unfounded gossip to the disquie that has already been aroused.

The damage that has been done can be repaired. It will surely be repaired. The injury that may be unavoidable in the future can be reduced to the minimum by expediting the investigations and by promptly publishing without fear or favor the facts they disclose.

Only by speedy action can the names of honest men be cleared, the errors of the past corrected and the future made secure. Speed the inquiries!

The Tempted.

Justice Samuel D. Levy is ungallant, but in the discussion of morals as affected by the war he speaks from experience when he says:

tempt the girls or the girls tempt the men, but in my opinion it is fifty-fifty."

Ever since ADAM put the blame on Eve man has had to bear the burden of repreach for wrongdoing. What ever the part he plays in an escapade If he has dared to cry out for justice the case of his earliest male ancestor has been cited to discomfit him. Whenever he sought to thrust on his companion's shoulders some share of the responsibility, he has carned the epithet coward, and his last state has been less tolerable than his first.

It takes a brave man to utter generalization such as that of which These are the mothers and the fathers of the soldiers. They know that its abridgment their sons were decent, clean, wholesome youngsters only a few months ago; they will not concede that stricter discipline of the army has perverted their judgment of right and of a neighboring State: wrong. And these fathers and mothers are justified by the facts, disclosed through official and unofficial reports of the conduct of our troops at home and abroad. Nothing more gratifying than the accounts of their behavior has come from cantonments and battlefields.

Notwithstanding this Justice Levy may expect to be held up to ridicule and scorn. The public has its standards, and they are not to be lightly assailed or put aside.

The Stricken Hedge.

The sturdiest privet hedges over a large part of the United States have been blasted, apparently by the prolonged intense cold of last winter, and their mathematically correct tops are brown and unsightly when they should be a solid and comforting green. The pruner is at work on them, cutting the shrubs back to the ground. Near the surface of the soil green leaves show on new sprouts. giving hope that the roots have not been severely injured, and that with favorable weather conditions the new growth may attain the same propor-

tions as the old. appropriate in the landscape treat- born in Perth Amboy. ment of large estates. The shrub is

Treated in this way it looks prim by the shrub. Others are primprint, PHILIP KEARNY, who was then a along with familiar privet, from the Latin primus, in allusion to its early long, however, for in 1859 he was bloom. Its blossoms are small, white, tubular and four parted, and its usually black globular berries are food for birds. The privet is useful as well as ornamental.

The privet known as California is actually a native of Japan. It is perhaps the commonest variety here. A Siberian member of the family, commonly called Amur privet, is declared to be more hardy. But the commoner species has heretofore withstood our has the lawn been raked for its first mowing before the hedges have needed the shrubs this spring has caused as much surprise as chagrin.

However, the privet will recover unless the promise of its new shoots remains unfulfilled; and we hope it will never have to endure another winter like the last.

The Absent Electors of New York

Assistant Secretary of War Crowers and Adjutant-General McCain have notified Representative Rogers of in the election this fall, because the efficiency. Mr. CROWELL wrote:

canvassed in France, in the light of the is the only famous man who spelled it effort made to collect the soldier vote with two e's. in the fall of 1917.

"These men are entitled to have voice in the affairs of the country, of course. But I also believe they would be the last ones to insist upon ever cising the franchise, because I am cer tain they must clearly see such a course constitutes an impediment to military efficiency."

The Canadians and the Australians in the trenches have also voted. Noth ing has been said about the impair ment of military efficiency of the forces representing either of these countries. We have heard of no move to prevent their soldiers from exercising the franchise hereafter. Nor until Mr. CROWELL's letter was made public yesterday had we heard that the election last fall, in which American soldiers in France took part, had a bad effect on them or in any way obstructed them in the performance of duty.

Mr. CROWELL furnishes no specifications. His decision is rendered in general terms. Yet there will be hundreds of thousands of Americans in France this fall entitled to vote and their votes will be wanted. If they are to be deprived of the ballot they should be told why, and Americans at home should likewise be informed of

The right to vote is derived from the States, not from the United States, In the Constitution of New York it is expressly provided that:

"In time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or with a woman, the innocence has been of the United States, in the army or vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place a which such absent electors may vote and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside."

It is not necessary at this time to discuss the legality of the question Justice LEVY is the author. His ears raised by the ruling of the War Dewill tingle before he hears the end of partment depriving New York electors it. Yet there are a good many men in the military service of the United and not fewer women who will not States of the right so carefully subscribe to the theory that the young guarded by the Constitution of this men who have recently put on khaki State. But that right should not be are reckless or bad in their ways. restricted in any way without an adequate explanation of the reasons for

We are glad to act as umpire in this disputation between two residents

"To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: 1 have a neighbor who comes from Los psychological effect. Angeles, and he insists that Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., was named after General STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY, who conquered New Mexico and California in the Mexican war. I say that both Camp Kearny and my town of Kearny, N. J., were named for Genera PHIL KEARNY. Who is right?

"GEORGE CARROLL,

"KEARNY, N. J., May 5." There are three great KEARNYS in American history, and any citizen of New Jersey may be excused for claiming honors for that KEARNY which is his particular hero, for all belonged to New Jersey by birth or adoption. As it happens, the man from Los Angeles is right, for the War Department, which conferred the names on the National Army camps, issued the following announce-

"Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal. . After Brigadier-General STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY, commander of the expedition to California in the Mexican

It will assuage our correspondent's The hardiness of ligustrum and its grief to remember that STEPHEN amenability to culture have made it WATTS KEARNY was not only an uncle the favorite border shrub. It resists of PHILIP KEARNY but was born in

honestly. On his return from a trip the stock. and "prim" is one of the names borne around the world in the early '50s primwort and primrose, all deriving, veteran of 37, settled at Belle Grove, opposite Newark. He did not stay back in France to rejoin the Chasseurs d'Afrique, with whom he had served in Algiers twenty years previously At Solferino he was in the great cavalry charge which penetrated the

Austrian centre. It is not pleasant to recall the fact that when KEARNY returned to America in 1861, a one armed soldier of 46 years—he had lost his left arm at Cherubusco-wearing the first Cross of the Legion of Honor ever given to an American soldier, Washington refused his services, and so did his native State, New York. But New Jersey made him a Brigadier-General clipping. Consequently the fallure of and assigned him to the command of the First New Jersey Brigade in General W. B. FRANKLIN's division of the Army of the Potomac. So New Jersey has the right to claim his civil war glory for her own and to name

towns after him. The encampment at Linda Vista is not the only military post named after STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY. A city in Nebraska that now misspells itself bore his name in 1872. It now calls itself "Kearney," and the military post there is called "Fort Kearney." The United States Postal Guide has Massachusetts that American soldiers several "Kearneys" and nary a in France will not be allowed to vote "Kearny." For whom the Kearneys were named is hard to say; probably balloting cannot be conducted without they were all originally Kearnys and seriously interfering with military the sloppy spellers mistreated them. Surely they were not called after "The matter has been thoroughly DENIS, the Sand Lots orator; yet he

Uniforms.

The primary purpose of a uniform s to indicate the official status and rank of the wearer. Much misapprebension would be avoided and many mistakes prevented if those who regulate such matters would keep this purpose steadily in mind.

A military uniform should be wor only by a person in the military ser vice. A naval uniform should be worn only by a person in the naval service. If a person is in the service of the Government in a civil capacity and it is necessary or expedient to identify him as an officer or employee in such service he should be provided with a civillan uniform indicating his official status and rank.

Such a distinction in dress between military and naval officers on the one hand and civilian officers on the other will be expressive of an actual difference in functions and duties, and being in accordance with the truth, will be welcomed by all those in the public service who dislike to appear to be what they are not.

Consider, for instance, some of the patriotic gentlemen who are giving much of their time and strength to the work of the American Red Cross as field directors and in other capacities. They are in no sense soldiers and may never go within 3,000 miles of a battlefield. Why, then, should High leather boots and baggy bro workers in our great cities. Trousers would be much more becoming and appropriate; and a red cross worn prominently on the sleeve or less prominently on the collar would be a sufficient emblem of the position and authority of the wearer.

An interesting announcement has just come across the Atlantic to the effect that General PERSHING would the American troops. Many gallant soldiers have been fond of handsome uniforms. Skobeleff, the heroic Russian commander in the Plevna campaign, and General Lawton, who died bravely fighting in the Philippines, were so well dressed even on the battlefield that they would have been in danger of ridicule as dandles if their danger of ridicule as dandles if their Gomeon expects to use up the sup-courage had not compelled respect, ply of piles for Hog Island soon, and While it may not be true that fine uniforms are essential to make fine soldiers there is much evidence that they often exert a highly beneficial

Let all uniforms, however, indicate the precise truth in regard to the wearers and not hold them out to the world as being what they are not.

Raising Stock on the National

Ranges. The Federal Government will throw open to stockmen this year a larger area of range land in the national forests than ever before. This action has been indicated for several months in the gradual assignment of comparatively small tracts for grazing purposes in the Rocky Mountain region, especially in Colorado, Wyoming and California. The total result is reported, not in the number of acres, but in the statement of the Interior Department that nearly 250,-000 more cattle and 500,000 more sheep will be pastured on the national ranges than last year.

Such action was advocated by large stock raisers in the West even before the beginning of the war. They believed this advisable on account of the encroachment of the farmer upon forbearance in the matter of collectthe ranges, which led to the disap- ing indemnities. pearance of ranches in the cattle producing sections of Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana and the Panhandle of Texas, the smoke and shade of towns, and Newark. He was also a cousin of the The objections then to this course, lends itself to the purposes of the first glorious Kearny, Lawrence by however, were many. On the ranges owners of country places large and name, a mayal officer who helped which were open there were constant small. A hedge of privet is appro- Porter to subdue the guif pirates, strifes, conflicts and much litigation priate about the cottage grounds and and this Commodore Kearny was between sheepmen and cattlemen over their respective grazing rights. There Of course Mr. Carsoll is right in was, too, an increased peril of forest cleanly, dignified and makes an ad-saying that his own town is named fires from the carelessness of the \$4.16 this month.

mirable line mark. It may be for PHIL KEARNY. The brilliant shepherds or cowboys, and the danger SHEEP IN NEW ENGLAND. trimmed into almost any shape that cavalryman was not born in New of the destruction of seedlings, young ferrey, but that State came by him trece and the forestry nurseries by

Up to last year the ranges had been closely conserved for almost ten years, and during that time they had greatly increased in productiveness as pastures. . Many of the former objections to their use have been overcome by carefully studied plans for opening up new tracts, a readjustment of allotments and a more intensive method of grazing. This has made necessary an increase in the forestry service and the extension of the forest protective system, the installation of a water supply and the building of new roads and trails.

With the urgent demands for the production of more meat and for the use of every possible available acre of farming land the Secretary of Agriculture believed that conditions justified him in taking a chance in overgrazing the Federal domain. This year's addition will bring the total of stock on the national ranges to almost 3,000,000 head of cattle and between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 sheep. One of our resources practically entirely undeveloped a few years ago thus becomes a strong factor in the solution of the vital problem of sufficlent food supply ..

What Month to Be Born In. A correspondent who may have some lurking faith in astrology writes

to ask: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SE What is the best month to be born in?

"W. A. H.

There is no indication that the month of a man's birth has any bearing on his business. C.ESAB and NA-POLEON were born in midsummer, in GRANT'S birthday was in April and sheep pens in a great degree unnec LEE'S in January. PERSHING WAS born in September. SHAKESPEARE was born in April, CERVANTES in Oc-TARKINGTON in July.

Let us see whether the birth month has aught to do with advanced years herd and are kept within reach by one and distinction. Here is a list of a dozen Americans in which the youngished. In such estimation was this breed est, John Burroughs, is past 81. All these men have won respect, fame or the grand sources of wealth to the counriches; some all three;

JOHN A. STEWART August 22, 1822 ROGER A. PRYONJuly 19, 1828 Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI May 6, 1830 ANDREW D. WHITE ... November 7, 1832 been pastorally trained, then the owner CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW April 23, 1834 he went with the flocks or herds in the JAMES Cardinal GIBBONS...July 23, 1834 JOSEPH G. CANNON May 7, 1836 JOHN BURROUGHS April 3, 1837 in full activity, anxious to obey the

The score for the months is as folows: February, 1; March, 1; April, winner of the contest with 33 per cent, of the total.

May, then, would seem to be the May, then, would seem to be the be considered a rational being. Mr. right month to be born in if a man Smellie says: "That he reigns at the wishes to live long, think well and head of his flock, and his language they be compelled to wear a military be well thought of. Yet we hesitate uniform which in nine cases out of about pinning a medal on May. On ten misleads the onlooker into think-ing that he heholds a fighting man? ing that he beholds a fighting man? the Declaration of Independence who fects are not helpful to the Red Cross Burroughs is we do not find May among their birth months, They were all born between September and April, inclusive.

> Russia begins to hate the Kaiser .-The neics.

What, again?

We want to get full particulars about ROBERT FARRANT of the Fraser & Fraser boiler making plant of Londo like to have snappler uniforms for and his record of 4.267 rivets driven in nine hours. When all the facts are at hand we shall submit them to ED COLLINS of Kearny, N. J., 2,919 rivets in eight hours; CHARLES MUL-HAM of the Fore River yard, 2,805 rivets in nine hours, and CHARLES SCHOEK of Baltimore, 2,720 rivets in nine hours, and see what they are going to do about it. Meanwhile, we warn all comers that Captain Bitt. is already thinking of taking up riveting to see how many should be driven in a day. This English record cannot stand long after our experts get actually started.

In the other theatres of war there are left only a sufficient number of Germans to keep up appearances.-From behind

the German lines. To such theatres the S. P. O. sign

has long been a stranger "The great German Generals were HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF with Crown Prince Bons of Bulgaria. Ordaily losing significance. The important orders are those of Prussian militarism, which Von HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF are finding it increasingly their sport they sometimes gallop their difficult to fill. Indeed, it may be said that the "unfilled orders are piling up."

Among the heaviest holders of war ends there are the girl workers in facories. The maximum amount of cash which is paid to each of them weekly \$1.20, regardless of the sum which is due them. The rest of their wages is deposited in a bank by the employer and goes into the next loan in her name without even the formality of asking

ber consent .- German financial item. This being the Prussian method of negotiating a loan there is opportunity for thought as to Germany's probable

Chinese bandits after capturing an American civil engineer put him in a cage and exhibited him as a freak to uccessive groups of natives. Respecting the treatment of American pris oners there is a striking similarity between the ways of Chinese bandits and of German civilization.

German diplomats respect one scraof paper at least. It is on sale at

storing the Fleck.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-SITE SOL

eral articles have appeared in THE SUN dealing with the question of wool and of raising sheep in New England. If New England once raised sheep why not now? The answer can be made in these few words, "They don't pay." To go into the question of why it does not pay in New England to raise sheep would take too much space, though the reasons could be plainly and easily given, but nothing that does not pay will be raised. The farmer has not capital enough to lose year after year; he must stop. This is true of all farm products as well as wool or sheep. The Government now undertakes to regulate the price of various food products. Let this price be set too low and production will of necessity law. It is a law of fact, or a natural law, not of legislation.

But what I am attempting to answe now is not the question of large versus the neglect of the value of sheep as mutton but the question relative to dogs. Does the destruction by dogs prevent the raising of sheep? In your issue of April 23 "M. T. R." proposes that laws should be passed regulating the keeping of dogs. They destroy the shoep, therefore pass laws regulating the dogs and sheep raising will once more go on in New England. Always this fallacious appeal to pass laws and the evils of life are corrected.

regard to dogs asked by "M. T. R." I quote from "Anecdotes on Dogs" by Ed- not seen fit to declare them enemy a single committee, in order that reward Jesse, 1858:

"Mr. Daniel, in the supplement to his Sports, gives the following account of the shepherds' dogs in North Wales. He says: "The sheep in this (how excellent the mutton is!) and that from their varying mode of life they assume very different habits to the sheep of an inland country, while those of the shepherds' dogs are no less conspi July and August, respectively, but The excellency of these animals renders sary. If a shapherd wishes to inches his flock in a cursory way he places himself in the middle of the field, or th piece of ground they are depasturing tober; Thomas Harpy in June, Boots and giving a whistle or a shout the dogs and the sheep are equally obedient to the sound and draw toward the shepor more dogs until the business which of dogs when cattle constituted one of try that in the laws of Hywell Dde the legal price of one perfectly broken in JOHN A. STEWART..... August 22, 1822 for conducting the flocks or herds to or LEVI P. MORTON.......May 16, 1824 from their pasturage was equal to that CHARLES ANDREWS...... May 27, 1827 of an ox, viz., sixty denaril, while the GEORGE F. EDMUNDS... February 1, 1828 price of the house dog was estimated at ROCKE A. PRICE. July 19, 1872 only four, which was the value of a genuineness of the breed, or his having CHARLES W. ELIOT...... March 20, 1834 and a neighbor were to make oath that

morning and drove them, with the stragglers, home in the evening." I delight in seeing a shepherd's dog directions of his master. He runs with space of open country in a short 2; May, 4; July, 2; August, 1; No- and brings those sheep that are wanted vember, 1. The other months are to the feet of his master. Indeed, the not represented. May is easily the natural talents and sagacity of this dog are so great, partly by being the con stant companion of his master and partly by education, that he may almost whether expressive of blandishment of command, is better heard and better he conducts and protects with prudence article published than the one headed and bravery, and never employs force "Stamping Out the I. W. W." against them except for the preservamade with the hand." How well Delille

describes this faithful animal: "Almable autant qu'utile. Superbe et caressant, courageux et doclie, Forme pour le conduire et pour le proteger. Du troupeau qu'il gouverne il est le vrai

Le Ciel l'a fait pour nous; et dans leur cours rustique,

Il fut des rols pasteurs le premier don

Mr. Charles Darwin in his interesting travels in South America informs us that when riding it is a common thing to meet a large flock of sheep guarded by one or two dogs at a distance of some miles from any house or man. He often wondered how so firm a friendship had been established, till he found that the method of education confisted in separating the puppy while very young from the other and in accustoming it to its future companions In order to do this a ewe is held three r four times a day for the little thing to suck and a nest of wool is made for it in the sheep pen. At no time is it allowed to associate with other dogs, or with the children of the family. From this education it has no wish to leave the flock, and just as another dog will defend his master so will these the sheep. It is amusing to observe when lecorated with high Bulgarian orders." approaching a flock how the dog immesays the account of a meeting of Von diately advances barking and the sheep all close in his rear, as if round the oldest ram. These dogs are also easily iers which merely decorate are taught to bring home the flock at a certain hour in the evening. Their most troublesome fault when young is their desire of playing with the sheep; for in poor subjects most unmercifully. The shepherd dog comes to the house every day for some meat, and immediately i given him he skulks away as if ashamed of himself. On these occasions the house dogs are very tyrannical, and the least of them will attack and pursue the stranger. The minute, however, the latter has reached the flock he turns round and begins to bark, and then all the house dogs take very quietly to their heels. In a similar manner a whole pack of hungry wild dogs will scarcely ever venture to attack a flock when under the protection of even one of these faith-

> An Unsympathetic Ogash Audience. From the Arkaneas Thomas Cat. Professor Sap Spradin grew quite senti sental in his talk at the Wild Ont schoolhouse on Wednesday evening last on the rapid flight of time. But several of ils hearers felt that time was passin mighty slow.

A. F. ARMER.

ful shepherds."

NORFOLK, Conn., May 8.

Patriotic Objection. Romeo was swearing by the moon. "It is a slacker," objected Juliet; locan't put a single quarter in thrift

THE CZECHS. Should the Flag of Prague University

Fly Here! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-BY: E reading the daily tidings from Buropean fronts one immediately wonder what the actual reason is which the City of New York to remove from their institution the flag of the University of Prague, the accounts of which removal appeared in the press,

If the sight of this particular em will cause any student in this institu-The Czeche were at one time an inde pendent nation, but for a long time have been under the despotic rule of Austria.
While under this rule they have confought for their independence or home rule. In this they have not been successful. The present world convulsion appears to be their opportunity, and with the rest of the world they are fight for democracy and incidentally for their

were authorized

during the present crisis waste or ex-travagance with public moneys im-

perils success and ought to be em-

"It will be impossible," Pre

ably known throughout the world. It is quest and early adoption of a budget one of the oldest Continental means of system. learning. It is the pride and joy of the Csechs, who built it and nursed it.

one with sincerity; their course in the present war is just and proper. They fashion with the enormous approsed to autocracy. They know what it is; they have experienced it must continue to be made, if the war The most unfortunate part of it all is is to be properly sustained, unless the that they are under the ruling domin- House will consent to return to its ion of Austria. It is interesting to note former practice of initiating and prethat the President of this republic has paring all appropriation bills through

The Csechs and their similarly oppressed brethren, the Blovaks, are nuabiding. They accustom themselves to

What are these people doing to-day? The papers inform us that they are fighting as separate units, under their own flag, with the assent of the French Government. They are found on the French and British fronts. From Italian quarters comes the information that entire regiments composed of Caschs and Slovaks have deserted the Austrian Hun with the Italian army. Surely these Governments must be impressed with the sincerity of purpose of these people. They must have confidence in them.

Surely this display of confidence of the most interested parties ought to have some weight with the trustees of the College of the City of New York. These Sovernments evidently have no doubt neople. It is therefore very hard indeed to square the action of the trustees with the actions of the French and Italian Governments. Possibly they are wrong and the trustees right. I doubt it.

While this incident may be trivial in itself, nevertheless I think a serious mistake has been made. Many Czechi and Slovaks have volunteered for service

These people are proud of their anestors; they have a right to be. It is disheartening to them to have an emblem of their most cherished institution removed from such a prominent place as is the College of the City of New

If the trustees of the College of th City of New York will only again examcare and appreciation of all the conditions no doubt they will arrive at the conclusion that their action was hasty and that the flag of the University of Prague should be returned to its former E. F. PRANTNER.

ALBANT, May 8. THE I. W. W.

Law Enforcement, Not Law Enact-

ment, Will Eliminate It. Sheep and cattle are his subjects. These was never a more instructive editorial

tion of peace and good order. He not zation should not be recognized as genonly understands the language of his uine labor leaders, but should be classed master but when too distant to be in the same category as some independheard he knows how to act by signals ent workers of former years, like Captain Kidd, Dick Turpin, &c., and they

should pay the same penalty. You reveal the true reason for their continued existence in "the I. W. W. owes its existence not to the enterprise of its members, but to the lethargy of public authorities who sold their honor

for the hope of a few votes." If more papers followed the lead of

ing crop of demagogues. Continue your propaganda until every tries to make the people discontented with their lot fully realizes that this policy is fatal to his future political EDOAR JAY DWYER. career. BAYONNE, N. J., May 8.

> A New Mexican Social Note, From the Toos News.

The most sympathetic social note last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jumes DuRor by the respectable Taos Madams, Mrs. DuBor, Mrs. McCabe and Davis, in honor of their old friends Certainly it was one of the most encouraged and greatly attended parties, where the principals and oldest families in the Taos Valley participated, which also brought back thought of fifteen years population good element.

Knicker-Is Smith a war financier? Bocker-Yes, he can think in quarters and billions but not much in between

The Good Ship Tuckshoe aunched in the record time of twenty Lord Nelson had his Victory John Paul Jones, taut and tight,

Upon the Bon Homme Richard once

Had "Just begun to fight." But Captains Schwab and Hurley With their sturdy crew as "Co."-Those riveters so burly-Have their good ship Tuckahoel There was the Constitution.

The ship of Issac Hull; Her tattered ensign never fell, She fought foes to the full. But Captains Schwab and Hurley Have also fought the foe, Have fought him late and early-Here's their good ship Tuckshoe

The Oregon of Clark, And Dewey's old Olympia Were surely ships of mark. But Captains Schwab and Hurley Have added to the row. makes your head go whirly, Does that swift ship Tuckshoe

In the good ship Tuckshoet

The Chesapeake of Lawrence,

A health to all the fighters Who saw there were no slips; They're simon pure sallors Though they sail no sea in ships Aye, give 'em each a medal; They struck a mighty blow.

WAR MAKES A NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM NECESSARY.

Extravagance and Waste Are Inevitable Under the Appropriation Practice New Fellowed.

Representation James A. From of Wisconsin, in charge of Bulget legislation Anything that serves to weaken or | diers have offered their lives for their wasts our national resources will post- country's cause and in addition have contributed millions of dollars from pone victory in the war. All expenditheir meagre allowances through the tures for war purposes last session by practically unanito win the war. Wheatless and meatmous votes in both houses of Conitse days, sacrifices and privations will grees, and unprecedented amounts re-quested by the Administration were villingly given without quibbling or

States for a generation to come; rigid economy must mark the problem of individual and Government existence; juestioning. That record, if need be, billions of dollars annually will be will be written again and again, but first time in our history. From the opulent magnate, whose income down to the mother who pays 50 per With this purpose in view, I wish to cent. increased postage in order call attention to legislative conditions write to her son in the trenches, all

which necessarily occasion large waste of public funds and the immediate compliance with the President's readd to the unprecedented debt burdens which must be met and directly afn said in his message to Congress last December, "to deal in any but a very wasteful and extravagant priations of the public moneys which ponsibility may be centred, expenditures standardized and made uniform. and waste and duplication as much as

possible avoided."

The only great nation excepted from a list of half a hundred which use the budget system is the United States. A budget system may not Congress has temporarily given free insure strict economy without careful public administration, but at its worst it is infinitely better than the loose jointed, hit and miss lack of system with which Congress now vites public extravagance. brought about by joint action of both

nouses of Congress, and through the adoption of rules and regulations that may be found practicable. To this end legislation has been started, but when the question. In the expressive language of one of

the abjest of the majority leaders of the House, 147 different arguments will be offered against all committee reforms, though they be pledged by party platforms and a President's warning. because one appropriation committee would abolish some 147 or more apnot be fairly charged that Hawthorne's louse with seven moss covered gables has been reincarnated in the National Capitol twenty-one fold? An indefensible legislative situation

emphasizes the imperative need of a single committee and budget system at travagance occasioned by Congresthis time. Every committee that presents appropriation bills increases cause of its lack of responsibility. It promotes unnecessary expenditures in the legislative field; it assumes to own dooryard clean. cover and advances locality appropriations, and they were more in evidence during the last session of Congress than during any previous session. "war measures," and nearly every lo- businesslike as our own. Reasonable cality appropriation masquerades un- care in business dealings is insufficient der that alluring catch phrase. No when the relation of guardianship and attempt will be made to criticise war control of trust funds is once imposed. expenditures or to point out where Great care must then be exercised. In millions of dollars are being directly or its position of trustee of public funds indirectly expended in locality appro- Congress has not exercised great care priations, but an astounding legislative or even ordinary care in the handling situation invites such results.

By a peculiar legislative custom important committee and every budget do for us? one of these many appropriation com- First-It will require annual submittees has for its chairman a rep- mission of carefully prepared estiwith controlling influence and legisla- all proposed expenditures to a central fact that 90 per cent. of Federal rev- there to be reviewed, pruned and apenues are derived from the North, yet proved before submission to Congress determination of appropriations and expenditures is controlled by

South. Sectionalism is not raised by by legislative and administrative acts, present system, wherein a score of unand permanent economic reform will hold the majority party to account, not only for present extravagances but propriations, including frequent inalso for failure to keep party promises

Congress has a direct responsibility in creating national tax burdens that lative. cannot be evaded. Members will not refuse appropriations for carrying on the war, but when called upon to pay the bills the people will scrutinize all public expenditures. Every economy in public business that can be pracised and every safeguard that can cure from Congress grants for countbe placed around the Federal Treas. less local or private interests and it ury is demanded. All questions of will adopt a system of expense checks ury is demanded. legislative prerogatives and legislative courtesy must give way before enormous and unprecedented burdens that are to be piled upon the backs of taxpayers.

The political party that fails to grasp the full significance of this prophecy will be relegated to the background. because after the war is over, books have been balanced and burdens distributed the main question before the eople, as ever in the past, will be, what account is rendered back to constituents by their representatives. Death and taxes are certain and are serious questions to contemplate, but he average citizen does not give onetenth of the time to preparing for the former which he devotes to his tax

Fathers and mothers have been party pledge and disregard their called upon to give their sons to the country and to provide war energy well as words join hands with the Reboth in men and money at sacrifices publicans in an effort to prevent pubnown only to themselves. Young sol- lic waste?

PRISONERS OF WAR. medicine, and show them we had

Their Treatment Provides a Difficult ple we have so long appeared to Problem for the Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After eading a number of articles on the they don't enjoy them when the b cruel treatment of prisoners, particu- are turning a bit. Now then, Edward larly American prisoners, by the brutal Germans, is there an American who can have incontrovertible proof that

Let us give them a dose of their own | NEW YORK, May 1.

hereafter in direct taxes for the will contribute. Wasted public funds at this time

fect the life of a nation and may determine the success or failure of the war in which we are now engaged. When all others are practising economy throughout the country Congress may well ask what is to be done by us at this time in order to prevent extravagance and waste. Unless Confown the flood gates against everything except strict war expenses, unless we profit in a public way by the example of sacrifice afforded by mothers, fathers, soldiers, sallors, and praccountry, unless we practice strict economy with public funds, we will be denounced by those we misrepresent and be driven from our posts.

hand to the Administration for all expenditures for war purposes. Necessity for quick, active, emergency payments is urged by the Administration to justify such course, although other warring nations have challenged this unlimited exercise of power. Whatever justification may be urged for such course over war expenditures all ordinary expenses of Government must be subject to well recognized legislative checks. We are assuming stupendous national obligations, far beyond the wildest dreams of financier in the past, together with annual fixed several times the ordinary expenses of Government during the pre-war business affairs calls for efficiency and strict economy in legislation that can be reached now only by adopting legislative safeguards which have been repeatedly repudiated by Congress in the

Administrative waste is not the only charge against the Federal Treasury, although always a matter of chief concern to the legislative branch. Exsional courtesy and locality demands confronts us on every hand, and before we can effectively guard against administrative neglect we must be immune from criticism by sweeping our

To do this effectually a comprehensive budget system must adopted. Ours is practically the only Government without a budget, and no other country is so wasteful and un-

resentative from some Southern State, mates by the different departments of tive vision which cannot ignore the agency-in England the treasuryfor consideration. Congress will then the intelligently determine what should be allowed for the support of Govern-ment. This substitutes executive relitical preachments but is emphasized sponsibility in preparation for the

Senate prepare, add to and pile up ancreases on the floor and in conference. by enacting a national budget system. With absence of any fixed official responsibility, administrative or legis-Second-It will abolish direct pressure now exerted upon Senators and Representatives by irrigation, reclamation, water power, river and herbor, highway, public building and many other lobbies organized to se-

related committees of the House and

that has the legislative sanction of practically every other Government Third-It will tend toward wise and disinterested consideration of appropriation bills, increased efficiency, cur tailment of legislative logrolling, publie waste and extravagance and

materially shorten sessions of Congress. Fourth-All necessary improvements, developments and increases will in no wise be impaired or cuttailed by the budget system.

Until the budget system can be adopted, a single appropriation co mittee as pledged by the Democrat's national platform is of vital need During this hour of national perily our Democratic friends repudiate the r leader's request, or will they in fact as

ceased to be the anniable, spineless;

close his eyes to the immediate need of American prisoner has been lo retaliation? This drifting policy of ours, hoping interned prisoners here, not, to hat matters will right themselves, and soldiers facing dangers of a life

thus save us the necessity of a deter- field, but of the snake in the grave mined stand, which we have taken along who burn and destroy property 00 many lines already, has lasted long have the power and the right snough. The time to act has arrived, we can to try and help the w and to act at once. The Germans have lot of our brave men, who have a shown the world in a hundred ways up so much to protect our country. that they believe in reprisals. In fact, which we are living in safety and is their remedy for everything.

The Germans are raising great p clamor to try to force their Gover to give up air raids. Why " He something to think about and and is properly cared for. We have